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Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

An article in a morning paper, of yesterday, enforces the erroneous notion that any bonds of the city issued by the proper officers in violation of the Charter, are worthless, and that the holders of such must run the risk of getting their pay as they can. The principle involved was elaborately discussed in the case of the Schuyler fraud, and it must be now conceded that in all such matters the city is responsible for the act of its officials. We do not propose to open that door through which the Council can escape the responsibility of plunging the city into debt.

PARAGUAY.

By a late arrival at New York, Rio Janeiro papers which confirm the peaceful settlement of the dispute between the United States and Paraguay, have been received. The details of the arrangement by which peace is insured have not been made public; but if they are satisfactory to Mr. Bowlin, the Commissioner, they will not be displeasing to the country at large. The cause of complaint is further back in the history of the difficulty; and it is a disgrace to the nation that it was not settled without an armament like that which Mr. Buchanan fitted out. The New York *Herald*, says that Lopez has agreed to pay the indemnity demanded; but who will pay the cost of the expedition which might have been kept at home.

THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

Authorities, distinguished for intelligence and learning, have never been able to decide whether the Court House stands on a square or a "skew;" but there is one thing on which all are perfectly agreed: these grounds present a most unsightly, not to say disgraceful, appearance. At the time the Court House was finished, the Supervisors showed a commendable degree of taste and enterprise in adorning the grounds about it. The new grade rendered all this labor and expense worthless; but that is no reason, now that the grade has been definitely settled and the grounds filled up, that they should be left in their present thriftless condition. It will be a wretched commentary upon the character of our city and county to have them exposed to the gaze of the thousands of strangers who will flock here during the coming season, besides being a positive injury to our own citizens. Neatness and good taste displayed upon the public grounds of a city, cultivate and promote these admirable qualities among the people—make them better citizens and more useful men.

If anything is to be done this spring to improve the public square, the work must be commenced at once. In two weeks it will be too late. If necessary let the Board of Supervisors order it a coating of manure and street dirt; let it be raked off smoothly and grass and white clover seed be sown; let them order a choice selection of our forest and evergreen trees—elms, maples, oaks, cottonwoods, lindens, balsums and pines—to be set out and warranted to grow for two years. Abundance of men can be found who would be glad to take the contract at a very low figure.

We hope those suggestions will not be lost upon our Board of Supervisors. The improvement proposed is a real public necessity, and it should be attended to at once. If necessary a meeting should be called for this purpose. Perhaps some committee of the Board are authorized to contract for the work; if so they should enter upon the duty at once.

Chicago Produce Markets.

The receipts of Produce during the past week were as follows:—9,736 bbls flour; 45,424 bush wheat; 176,920 bu corn; 10,393 bu oats; 128 bu rye; 3,633 bu barley—equal to 283,328 bushels grain, against 256,496 bushels the corresponding week in 1858. The total receipts of flour and grain since the 1st of January are equal to 1,797,674 bushels, against 2,713,006 bushels received during the same period in 1858—a falling off of a million bushels.

The shipments of Produce during the past week were:—14,456 bbls flour; 75,206 bushels wheat; 93,546 bu corn; 7,105 bu oats; and 1,040 bbls barley. The total shipments of wheat since the 1st of January are 156,219 bushels, of which 59,304 bushels have been shipped into Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, by railways, to supply Western millers. The total shipments of corn since the 1st of January foot up 212,799 bushels—92,153 bushels of which have been shipped by railway to Cincinnati, Detroit, and other cities in the West.

The Wheat market during the past week was for the most part dull—declining at one point 5@6c per bushel from the quotations which ruled a week ago. During the past two days, however, the market has rallied—the advance being 3c on No. 1 Red. Other grades of Winter have also shared in the buoyancy. Spring Wheat has been quiet—the demand for it being chiefly milling. Corn has been dull and suffered a decline of 2@3c—closing, however, firmer. Oats very dull, and but little demand. Rye and Barley unchanged.

Extra-Legislative.

An affair of a exciting character occurred in the New York Legislature on Monday. After an unsuccessful effort on the part of Mr. Rutherford to speak in favor of a resolution, the previous question was abont being put by the Speaker, when he exclaimed, "Why, you set of thieving dogs, do you mean to choke me down altogether?" The Speaker then ordered Mr. Rutherford to keep silent, which he refused to do. A call was then made by the Speaker on the house to protect the chair and preserve order when Mr. Rutherford said, "Go to hell, all of you, you dogs." Mr. Rutherford was then removed, struggling violently, by the sergeant-at-arms and two assistants, and held under arrest for the remainder of the evening.

B. Gratz Brown, Esq.

Republicans throughout the Northwest, and in fact, all over the Union, will hear with regret that B. GRATZ BROWN, Esq., the able and accomplished editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, has withdrawn from his connection with that paper. Mr. Brown has been the life of the *Democrat* a highly honorable name in American journalism, and has won for himself a reputation for ability, courage and patriotism which few men of his age enjoy. We trust that the *Democrat* will not fall into less capable hands; and that Mr. Brown may have in whatever he may engage, that rich success which is his due.

Revolt in Cuba.

The brief dispatch published this morning, which, on the authority of the New York *Sun*, announces the breaking out of a revolution in Cuba, will not raise the price of coffee, though it may possibly be true. The *Sun* is the organ of the filibusters andintimately acquainted with their movements and purposes.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Monday, April 11, 1859.

It is understood that theCabinet have unanimously agreed on strong measures for the solution of the Nicaraguan embarrassment, and that the Paraguay squadron will be employed to the re-instatement of our transit rights by force if the new government whichour claims on the spot have been settled. The American mails from sea to sea, and all persons and property of passengers, will, if necessary, be protected by such guarantees as will entitle the guarantees to be obtained from Nicaragua the Administration is determined to keep a route open.

The Post Office Department is greatly urging proposals for carrying the mails from New York and New Orleans for California left the selection of the route to the contractors, and in view of the above-named assurances it is decided that one party has also engaged to re-establish a through line to San Francisco within three months.

☞ The people of Kendall county have resolved by some 600 majority in favor of removing the county seat of that county from Oswego. The Board of Supervisors will decide whether it shall hereafter be located at Bristol or at Yorkville.

☞ FREIGHT HOUSE BURNED.—On Thursday night last the freight house of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at Decatur, Michigan, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, consisting of about 4,000 bushels grain and a quantity of miscellaneous freight.

The Press and Tribune.
VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859. NUMBER 243.

North Lasalle Street.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Near two years since an order was passed by the Common Council for the extension of North Lasalle street, from Division street to the Cemetery, and the proper officers immediately assessed the damages and benefits consequent upon the execution of the order. Up to this time a considerable amount of the assessment has been paid in, and the property of some others who have not paid has been sold. Many of those who, a year or more since, paid their assessment, as well as the parties whose lots have been condemned, are inquiring why the street is not put through. Such inquirers may as well set their minds at rest for a year at least; the street will not be extended within that time. There are a number of lots liable to assessments which were not advertised at the proper time, and consequently cannot be sold until next spring; and as no awards for the property intended to be taken can be made until the whole of the assessments are paid in, the city will have the use of such money as has been collected for another year, and the owners of the condemned lots may "wait a little longer." Of whom is Mayor Wolcott's to blame" for this neglect to advertise all the property at the proper time, and the poor men who strained every nerve to pay their assessments when called upon, will have the consolation of knowing that their money is helping to carry on the City Government during the hard times. If this extension has been intentionally delayed, great injustice has been done to the property holders; if through ignorance or neglect, the parties concerned should be called to account. But no one is simple enough to suppose that such a thing will ever be done. NORTH SIDE.

Why the Country will be Prosperous.

The New York *Herald* enumerates the following as among the reasons why the the country is, and will continue to be, prosperous:

1st—The extremely favorable accounts of the prospects of the Western grain crop. We are not exaggerating when we say that the various accounts from the West justify the belief that the crop of this year will be unexampled in amount. The area sown last fall was very considerably larger than usual; and so much favorable seasons for the farmer as last winter and this spring have been known for thirty years.

2d—The steady revival of all kinds of trade and industry, as evidenced by the Custom House returns; the diminution among workmen for higher wages, the increased exchanges at the banks, and the reports of merchants and manufacturers throughout the country.

3d—The quasi certainty that the European Peace Congress will at least postpone for a year or two a general war in Europe.

4th—The decimated finance and speculation in cotton in the foreign markets. The amount of net profit reaped by the planters of the South from their cotton this year will probably considerably exceed one hundred millions of dollars, a large portion of which will, of course, come here for investment.

5th—The continued abundance of money at home and abroad. It is quite likely that we shall see a six per cent money market here this fall; the revival of business will of itself lead to this. But the condition of the government treasury, which must continue to pour out more gold than it receives, will, together with receipts from California and elsewhere—fully counterbalance the export to Europe.

6th—The certainty that no branch of the peace is, this year, to grow out of our relations with Great Britain, Mexico, Nicaragua and Paraguay.

7th—The prospect of further additions to the world's stock of the precious metal, from Frazer River, Peru, New Zealand and elsewhere.

8th—The prospect of an enlarged market for manufactures in India—which has been a nonconsumer ever since the outbreak of the rebellion; in China—respecting which see Lord Elgin's report on the probable future trade of England and the United States with Bankow and the route of making himself rich in Russia, which, since the introduction of the railway system, is doubling its consumption of foreign manufactures; in Japan and elsewhere.

9th—The fact that for eighteen months the citizens of the trading countries of the world have been comparatively idle, have lived economically, undertaken no new enterprises, and gone through a general process of liquidation.

The aggregate of these favorable facts and prospects presents a picture, the like of which has, perhaps, never been witnessed before by our oldest business men, and foreshadows for the early future a period of such activity and prosperity as even this country never knew before.

The New York *Tribune* wants to insure future prosperity by a crop that will be adequate to the wants of "all the world and the rest of mankind. It breaks out thus:

FARMING PROSPECTS.—Though we do not usually chronicle it, this year's seed-time in Central Illinois is generally looking well throughout the country—much better than the open, broken character of the last Winter gives reason to hope. There may be local exceptions, but the present prospects for a good yield of both Wheat and Rye are unusually fair. In the frequent freezings and thawings of the ground since last November must have proved widely fatal to the eggs and larvæ of insects. We confidently hope for heavy crops of Winter Grain this year.

But it must be considered that the general yield of Grain last year was a very light one throughout the Free States. Wheat did well in the South, as did Indian Corn in the North; but the Great West—the granary of America, and to which we look for the supply—reaped a lighter yield per cultivated acre than ever before. We estimate the Wheat crop of the entire Union at less than ten bushels per acre. Now that of the Free States at less than eight bushels. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota had the best of it; but even they did not average a middling crop of Oats. Hardly a third of a crop was realized throughout the country—in the West, hardly more than one sown. All Corn did better: in the North, very well; in the South, middling well; in the West, there was rather more than half a crop, but not much more. Iowa had probably about 1 Illinois and Indiana, not much more; Ohio, at best, a light yield. The aggregate deficiency in the Grain harvest of 1858 must be estimated at hundreds of millions of bushels.

We say, therefore, to the few who have made the inquiry, and to whoever may think our opinions worthy of hearing, there is positive and signal deficiency of grain in the country at this moment, and you can hardly sow and plant too much. It is not certain that any man should plant or sow twenty acres when he has only help, team and fertilizers to cultivate ten thoroughly; but we do say put in the crops; put them in well, and as large an area as you can fully take care of. There is a great European War looming on the horizon—it may or may not break out this year, but all the craft of Diplomacy, all the pleading of Christianity, cannot prevent it. That war will create an immense demand for our Provisions; but even were it to be ultimately averted, the immense preparations of the prospective belligerents, their hastenings, marchings and concentrations of troops; their diversion of skill and and labor from the productive industry to fortifications, cannon-casting, the rifling of muskets, the manufacture of powder, &c., must create an extra demand for food. And not only is there a large grain now in the country, as usually at this season, but we hear complaints from various quarters of the scarcity of fodder, also—caused, in part, doubtless, by the deficient grain harvest last year. Let the husbandman prepare, therefore, to double in '59 the grain crop of '58, in the confident assurance that the fruit of his labor will command a liberal recompense.

THE CITY.

MIS-ENROL.—The weather, throughout yesterday, decidedly so.

POLICE MATTERS.—Little was done in police matters yesterday. Lockup was dry, the dock bare of all but a few drunken cases.

ACCIDENT.—A German workman at Walker's Planing Mill, on Fifth street, lost an arm in the surface mill, on Tuesday.

THE TICKET AGENTS.—The railroad ticket agents, representing various leading lines of railroad are in session here, on matter pertaining to spring business.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Maunierre is now holding the regular term of the Circuit Court of this county. Nothing of general interest has yet been taken up.

FORGERY.—A charge of forgery preferred against Messrs. Ferry & Richards has been under examination before Justice De Wolf within a few days past. It is alleged that by these parties a mortgage was altered to read differently than as drawn. The case is not concluded.

THE COMMERCIAL HISTORY OF CHICAGO.—We have a few more complete sets—seven numbers in all—of the statistical pamphlets published by this office than we wish to retain for future use. They contain a more accurate, comprehensive and complete history of Chicago than is possessed by any city in existence. They can be had at the counting room at the low price of one dollar per set.

☞ Let it be remembered by all who are about to purchase furniture and carpets of various kinds, that the goods being sold this week at auction by Gilbert & Sampson, are equal to any found in this market. They also advertise a fine assortment of office furniture from a banking house.

☞ We learn that numerous visits are paid to Henry Jumpertz, the convicted murderer. He maintains unabated cheerfulness it is said, and will, from the exercise of his art tonsorial, be much missed by the officers whenever he leaves the jail.

☞ We call attention to the last slot of J. Aug. Wright, Esq., in the Insurance controversy.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—THE SARANAC CASUALTY.—Coroner James held an inquest yesterday on the body of the unfortunate young man Robinson, who was recently so shockingly burned in the accident on the schooner Saranac, that death resulted from his injuries.

Censures as unjust as unfounded having been passed upon parties in connection with this case by some of our cotemporaries, it is due that it be stated that the evidence before the Coroner's jury yesterday, fully indicated that the death of Robinson, naturally, and as was at first anticipated, resulted directly from his injuries, and that the attendance and care he received was kind, tender and judicious, and that he did not suffer from neglect.

As to the complaint of inhumanity or injustice in Robinson's not being admitted into the Marine Hospital, it was shown to the jury yesterday, that the Collector and others in charge of the Hospital, have no discretion in the matter, and only the strict rule of law to follow in the matter. It is about time indeed that this pet complaint of a neighbor of ours be allowed a breathing spell. The Marine Hospital exists for a strict line of cases and for no other.

From the time of the accident to his death, Robinson received the attention and care of Dr. Paoli, City Physician.

FIRE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM—LOSS $1,500—TWO HORSES BURNED.—About three o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded for the Second District, caused by the burning of a stable and sheds on the alley running west from State street between Monroe and Adams street.

The fire was first discovered by the hostler of the American Express Company's Stables on the opposite side of the alley, but spread so rapidly as to involve the destruction of the building in which it orginated, with its contents. It was occupied by Messrs. Brown & Hollingsworth building-raisers, and contained a valuable pair of horses, together with a quantity of material and implements used in the operations of the firm, all of which were destroyed. The loss we learn is about $1,200, on which is $600 insurance in three policies, covering the horses, harnesses and part of the property. The adjoining premises and out buildings of M. C. Stearns were damaged to the amount of $100. The fire is the work of an incendiary, at whom suspicions are believed to point.

"GAS IS EVERY HOUSE."—The Air Light is in reality "Gas in Every House," and that, too, at a price and of a purity that surpasses the gas companies themselves. Hundreds are flocking to Messrs. Warren & Co.'s, at 69 Lake street, to see the Automaton Gas Works. Think of a neat toilet table, containing within the space it incloses actual Gas Works, supplying by clockwork, the gas to two or more burners above it, all forming an article of furniture to be wheeled from room to room as may be desired. Messrs. Fanning & Johnson, to be seen as above, announce in another column their readiness to dispose of TOWN, County and State rights. It merits the attention of the merely curious, and certainly of those who are in search of a good investment.

MAKING HIMSELF TOO USEFUL.—At the fire on the alley yesterday morning, referred to elsewhere, one John Schneider was discovered in the act of making himself rather too useful, in the way of making off with the horses which had been detached from the steam fire engine Island Queen. He averred he was only "takin' 'em to a safe place," which intended favor being appreciated, was returned by taking Mr. Schneider himself to a "safe place.' In yesterday's Police Court he plead an overdose of the ardent, and to prevent him from again essaying such a time, John has been sent to partake of four cent meals in Bridewell for a six month.

☞ Mr. Taylor has ample storage room and the cheapest kind. Forwarding promptly attended to. See card. No. 254 and 256 South Water street—fire story brick.

THE HORSE RAILROAD.—The Horse Railroad on State street has been extended northward to the line of Lake street.

THE NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—The workmen are busy extending the Nicholson pavement southward on Clark street.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—Having read the article' headed "Great Improvement in Locomotives," in yesterday's paper, allow me to ask a few questions in regard to the same, but as a practical engineer, who takes great interest in steam, and all that pertains to it. You say that great economy in fuel is effected, as by what is called a "variable exhaust." Now as variable exhaust of course produces variable draught, hence I would ask the saving in fuel; but then variable draught also produces variable heat, and variable heat produces variable pressure of steam on the boiler. Now what I ask how is this governed, so as not to be a loss, or at all events a great strain on the boilers, (which is not by any means an unimportant item,) although saving of fuel most undoubtedly is. I am particularly interested in this, as it is a thing I have often thought over, and I think Mr. Brock, the inventor, think it worth while to reply to this, there is no doubt it will interest others, besides your humble servant, yours &c. CHAS. HEATON.

Chicago, April 13th, 1859.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—To-day at ten o'clock, on the premises, of the Lot, under R. P. Burlingame's assignment, as decribed in an advertisement in this paper. Sale positive. Terms cash. mon4 H. HOWE, Assignee.

☞ Whatever may be said by interested parties, that immense business is built upon and sustained by the confidence of the public, Tapcan has but one price, sells first-rate goods only, and if any article sold by him does not come up to representation, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded.

☞ Cook & Brothers' dyeing establishment is the largest and best conducted in the West, and in no city in the Union is better work done in dyeing and cleaning ladies' shawls, dresses, etc. Ladies, remember their address, No. 122 South Clark street.

MANSION HOUSE.—The Matteson House is now opened to guests. The proprietors are prepared to receive their old customers and friends as usual. RUSSELL & FOSDICK.
Chicago, April 4, 1859. sep7-1m-c695

PRICE'S PEAK.—Trunks, Valises and travelling bags, manufactured expressly for a trip to the Gold Mines at W. & G. B. Wright's, 61 and 219 South Clark street. fe18-2m

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator; in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir Sewing Machines, 126 Lake street. jat-b506

MARRIED.

In Louisville, Ky., by Rev. S. H. Gurteelf, LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Esq., of this city, to Miss HANNAH SACHS, of the former place.

The Rev. Jeremiah Ludelor, has yielded to the attractions of Kentucky, and renounced the brotherhood to which he belonged. We congratulate Mr. S. on his change of condition—all right in Kentucky—but the captive a gentleman who, where he best knows, is universally esteemed.

In this city on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Kumm, Mr. E. W. HARVEY, of Chicago, to Miss MARIA L. HARDMAN, of Jeffersonville, Ind.

In this city on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Kumm, Mr. SOLOMON SCHOEN, Mr. HENRY V. MOTT and Miss MARY TRACY, both of Livingston County, Ill.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H SHRIVER, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading City of the West and East. jal 1859 1y

WANTED—By a Gentleman and wife, a small furnished house for the summer months. Address Box 2256, Chicago P. O. apl4-4w-c704

WANTED—R. K. Swift & Co.'s Checks at par, in exchange for Wagons, Buggies, Plows, Wagon Material, Machinery, &c. apl2-2w-c704 R. WITBECK & CO.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine for sale—a first-rate four Horse Power Engine and Boiler may be bought at a bargain by addressing Box 2604. apl4-2t-c690

CAUTION.—Whereas, my Wife (formerly Mary Ann Hamilton), has voluntarily left my bed and board, without sufficient cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. G. W. AMESBURY.
Chicago, April 14, 1859.

FOR SALE.—The Furniture and Lease of the House fronting the Lake, near Twelfth street, South Side. Apply to JOS. E. AUSTIN, Ill. Cent. R. R. Co. apl4-1t-c693

WANTED—To Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.—A young man just arrived from New York State with a certificate as Cutter or Salesman, or both. Brings unexceptional references for honesty, capacity, &c. Any merchant wishing to obtain an immediate situation, will please call at the office of apl4-1t-c693

TO THE ALDERMEN OF THE Common Council of Chicago.
GENTLEMEN:—The salary of the Police Justices having been reduced to $1,800, I respectfully withdraw my name as an applicant for a re-appointment to said office.
Very respectfully, your obt'l servt.
WM. H. STUCKNEY.
apl4-1t-c704

SCHOOL SCHEDULES.
New and Improved Form,
For sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
apl4-1w-c700 Stationers, No. 122 Lake street.

D. B. COOKE & CO.,
111 LAKE STREET,
Have constantly on hand a general assortment of books in every department of literature.

All the New Issues of the Day
Are received regularly and supplied at retail, or to the country trade, at lowest prices.

D. B. C. & Co. have on hand as usual, a very extensive assortment of

Law Books,
And lawyers desiring to purchase will do well to call upon us before sending East for their books.

Country dealers will find our
STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS,
Large and adapted to the trade.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY
In every variety and at prices that cannot fail to please.

We are prepared to Supply Orders
For Letter, Note and Bill Papers, Envelopes, Slates, Slate pencils, Pencils, Pens, Penholders, Ink, Inkstands, Crayons, Drawing Books, Writing Books, Paper of all kinds, Blank Books, Account Books, &c., &c.

And everything appertaining to that department at the
Lowest Market Prices.

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS."
If you want anything in the line of Books and Stationery, call on apl4 D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake st.

GRIFFIN'S AIR LIGHT.—
Gas in Every House!
We are now prepared to sell State and County Rights. Chemical and Machine patented March, 1859.
The cruising of one man suffices. The light the cheapest and most brilliant now known, is on exhibition day and evening, at 69 Lake street.
Address R. S. FANNING, or E. S. JOHNSON, post office box 3076. apl4 2w

FULLAGER & SMEETH,
Cor. West Randolph and Des Plaines-sts.
OFF. WEST MARKET.
Coppersmiths, Brass Founders,
And Manufacturers of
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK,
BABBETT METAL, &c.
Brazier's Copper
Always on hand, or furnished to order at short notice.
BRASS CASTINGS
Done to order.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE—CASH PAID FOR OLD METALS.
[apl4 c603 3m]

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
LOW'S GLYCERINE SOAP.
CLEAVER'S BRIGHT AND BEAUTY SOAP.
RIDDELL'S GLYCERINE SOAP.
BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS SOAP.
COLGATE'S ASSORTED SOAPS.
OAKLEY'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
MILITARY SHAVING SOAPS.
YANKEE SHAVING SOAP.
TAYLOR'S SHAV'G COMPOUND.
GENUINE CASTILE SOAP.
CLEAVER'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
For sale low to the Trade by
STEWART, BROTHERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 144 and 146 Lake st.
apl4-2t

LEATHER BELTING,
IND. RUB. BELTING,
ENAMELED LEATHER,
All of superior quality and sold at VERY LOW PRICES by
JAS. KELLY & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Leather and Findings,
204 Lake street—near the Bridge. apl4

TO THE BE-DRUGGED AND POISONED CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.
You are overrun with a deluge of the vilest compounds in the form of "Alcoholic Bitters" that ever emanated from that pest of society, the Liquor Mixer. They are sold to you as a luxury, or they are forced to you as a medicine. Don't be deceived. Buy of no such poisoners.
There is but one genuine article, and that is to use as a luxury or a medicine, a safe and reliable stimulant, sold under stamp and seal, which proves it certain that it has not been tampered with. Such an article is

Charles' London Cordial Gin,
which is distilled under inspection of the British Government, in Holland, expressly for the wholesale and retail trade of the valuable medicines of the Vegetable Kingdom, and is by far the purest article in the market.
The most eminent physicians of Europe and America, not only recommend it for its purity, but prescribe it in practice. It as a medicine where a stimulant is required.
The Gin sold by us is not only a pleasant Cordial, but a certain relief in sufferings of a periodical character.
Analytical chemists of all grades pronounce it perfectly pure, and its restorative merits incomparable.
Sold by druggists and grocers generally, but by all Druggists, Grocers, etc.
FENTON & CO., 94 Lake st.,
Importers Pertumed Brandy.

MERCH & CUMMING,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
70 Dearborn street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
☞ Notaries Public and Commissioners. ☜
GEO. A. MERCH. [apl4-1m-c696] GILBERT W. CUMMING.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency
No. 113, Washington street, one door east of Wells st.
Mrs. B. desires to inform her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply families with Female Help for Housework, &c. Help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 3076. apl4-4w-c697

J. B. TAYLOR,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
Merchant.
POST OFFICE BOX 273.....CHICAGO, ILL.
Having opened the above business, will receive any amount of Storage Room at Chicago, shall be happy to receive Consignments, and forward promptly to any point in the Union. Produce sold and canal boats. Insurance effected, &c. &c.
Refer to Messrs. Wadsworth, Hall & Co., 248 South Water st.
Refer to Messrs. D. Tapcan, D. Knight, Jr., 254 South Water st.
Van Pelt, Bro., &c. apl4-1m-c693

W. H. STICKNEY,
Justice of the Peace,
NORTH CHICAGO,
Office No. 34 North Clark Street,
Will give his undivided attention to the business of his office after the 1st day of May next.
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED PAID OVER.
apl4-1m-c695

NOTICE.—Sewerage Commission-ers Office, Chicago, April 4, 1859.
The Board of Sewerage Commissioners have received all estimates required by the ordinance dealing with the sewerage system. That work will hereafter be done under the supervision of the City Engineer.
Proposals for grading drains for all points above the surface of the lake, will be received upon application at the office, or to Mr. W. L. CLARKE, Acting Engineer.
J. D. WEBSTER, Acting Com'r.
The above regulation is to be modified so as to permit parties who will grade their own drains, to do so, or they may employ others to do it for them, no license being however required. Any one who will grade his own drain, and the Sewerage Commissioners will not be responsible for the damages of the owners of the lots, or for the claims of contractors. They will also retain all the right of supervision, and will not allow the drains to be graded in such a manner as to injure the foundations and cellars of houses, for the proper construction and care of which the owners of property will be held responsible.
J. D. WEBSTER, Acting Com'r.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 14th, 1858.
MESSRS. BARCLAY BROS., 69 South Water st., Chicago:
GENTLEMEN:—I have used your Fluid Magnesia for the last year, and it answer better to what we need your cooling remedy for than any other article we have ever used. We are also using your Citrate of Magnesia in this region. I am rather afraid this "prominent law yer" will be like the rest of us, and not pay his subscription.
Yours truly, J. R. PARSONS, Secretary.
Manufactured only by BARCLAY BROS., 69 South Water street, Chicago.
I further stated that, notwithstanding you obtained a patent from the Messrs. Barclay Brothers Justice DeWolf refused to grant an injunction against the infringement, but ordered, as soon as the companies were apprised of your decision, that the matter should be settled by arbitration, and the injunction granted nor in the name of the Phoenix Insurance Company, but in the name of the Attorney General of the State of Illinois, on the relation of the Phoenix Insurance Company.
In reply to this, Mr. James F. Reed, your attorney, informed me that you had no intention of settling the matter by arbitration, but would carry it through the courts, and in this respect, I am rather afraid this "prominent law yer" will be like the rest of us, and not pay his subscription.
Yours truly, CHAS. HEATON.
In the Circuit Court of Cook county: James Barclay vs. Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, (14,041) va. James Barclay et al—Appeal from J. C.
J. Augustus Wright—Assignment.
Phoenix Insurance Company vs. James Barclay et al—Appeal from J. C.
James Barclay et al—Appeal from J. C.
I hereby certify that the above causes were each dismissed at costs of the complaints, on their respective records of said court. Witness my hand and seal of said office, this 7th day of July, 1858. WM. L. CURTISS,
Clerk of the Cir. Court of Cook county.
Chicago, April 11, 1859.
Now your attorney, being a "prominent lawyer," surely ought to be better posted; I was formerly a member of the profession, but have left it, and in consequence of this I can confess it, give the public copies of the letters written you by the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, furnished me by those gentlemen, to which they refer in their letter to you, and which you have not had the honesty to publish, as you promised you would do, and which you deserve. Would you like me to publish them?
I am, gentlemen, yours, &c., J. AUG. WRIGHT.
I would merely say that he was shown the above letter from the Phoenix Insurance Co., and knowing as he did that their statement was directly the reverse, I submit whether he could be said to be "prominent" in anything but evil, with any honor. If he did not say so, then Mr. Barclay misunderstood him. I have no interest in this matter, except that I am a citizen of Chicago, and as such desirous of aiding one who is trying to build up a home manufacture. I do not think your fifth has been full, and you therefore say that I have been "posted up" by Barclay Bros. Wright is not very far from the truth, but I have not been posted up as to the amount of accounts against you, nor as to what your assets should be sometimes. The blame see yours. By the way, I observed the impression that Mr. Reed did not deem the Peoria Insurance Co. a sound and reliable company, and therefore I could not be a believer of that opinion. Now when you remind that you have it the other way, I would be glad to have you explain. I am ashamed, and feel myself humbled to the dust to be the author of the celebrated following from G. S. Hubbard, Esq., President of the Board:
Chicago, April 12, 1857.
"I hereby certify that J. Augustus Wright, Agent of the Phoenix Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., has been in my employment as Clerk and Book-keeper for the past two years, during which time he has faithfully performed the duties assigned him, and I believe him to be a man of strict integrity and honor in all his dealings with me or others."
G. S. HUBBARD.
Print Chicago Democrat.
(I would remark here that this "Board of Underwriters" is composed of Insurance Agents, and that Mr. Hubbard is one of them. I will be glad if he could be pumped of that one, which only contains a little water, and see what he will indorse the Board to pass upon the character of this company, and ignorant of the fact that I was the Agent of the Company, and signing it as a reliable insurance company, and that I was having the money of the people in my hands, and was to have known the standing of the company. Would he have known the standing of the company? Would he have known the standing of Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., without consulting Mr. Barclay or myself, and being one of the best of citizens, would he have signed the above? Is he not one of the "prominent men" of this city? Has the reply of Barclay Bros. to my letter been published? If not, "it won't cost you to pretend to do so," as Barclay says to me.
Now, Sir, I have above given you the facts and forever. The Now, Sir, I have above given you the facts and forever. The facts from the records of the Board which you published undoubtedly should have stated that the Phoenix Insurance Co. had been in business only a few years, and as I have from good authority, that you have in insurance circles the reputation of being "prominent" in the "art of puffing," I feel not in your power to make it appear that the Phoenix Insurance Co. was not a reliable Co. when I first went to your office. There publications have followed you through life, and will cling to you to your grave. Now, Sir, I will close this matter with you, and hope nothing would be said to me you improve it. I intend to have nothing more to do with you, and remain yours, &c.
J. AUG. WRIGHT.
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REPLY TO THE ABOVE,
From Mr. Lounsbury.
From the foregoing, it seems that Mr. Wright is determined to gain notoriety at all hazards. In this paper of Saturday and Monday last, I showed conclusively the entire falsehood of all statements, and his presumption of publication of all statements, and his presumption of publication of his own accounts, and his presumption of publication of his own accounts, and his presumption of publication of his own accounts

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859.

"SOUND ON THE GOOSE."

We have a profound respect for a man who boldly avows his principles, who comes squarely up to the mark and hews to the line. You always know where to find such a person. There is no double dealing about him. He fights you face to face, and never resorts to hypocritical expedients, saying one thing and meaning something else. Whether his opinions are likely to receive the sanction of the majority or minority of those about him, he faces the music and lets consequences take care of themselves. The editor of the Chicago *Herald* belongs to this class of people, and while we despise and abhor his political code, we admire his courage in avowing and defending it.

In view of the proposal to establish a third Democratic paper in Chicago, the editor of the *Herald* defines its position on the great issue, and asks the backers of the new organ what more do they want than the pure Democracy it preaches. It thus lays down the Democratic platform as understood by the expounders of Democracy and believed by the great mass of that party:

"The *Herald* understands the doctrine of the Democratic party, respecting slavery in the Territories, to be this: that *neither Congress nor the people of the Territories can prohibit slavery therein*, but that the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholder the *right to take his slaves into the Territories and hold them there as property*, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceable possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; that when the people of a Territory form a Constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State, then, and not until then, can they decide to prohibit slavery; and that when they shall have framed a Constitution and ask to be admitted as a State, if their Constitution be "republican in form," and if they have complied with the proper laws in other respects, Congress must admit the new State, whether its Constitution permit or prohibit slavery. The *Herald* will maintain this doctrine until the Charleston Convention, and, we doubt not, that Convention's platform will justify its course, and warrant it in continuing in it thereafter."

The doctrines here laid down by the *Herald* are strictly in accordance with the Cincinnati platform, as interpreted and explained by the Dred Scott decision. And beyond all doubt the Charleston Convention will endorse and avow them in their full length and breadth. We question whether any delegate will be permitted to hold a seat in that Convention who refuses to subscribe to those articles of political faith.

All persons who call themselves Democrats are hereby notified that unless they are willing and ready to subscribe to this creed, without equivocation or mental reservation, they are no longer members of the great Democratic household, but, aliens and heretics, having no future part or lot in the Mother Church. They are further and hereby notified that, all such heresies as "Popular Sovereignty," and such humbugs as "unfriendly legislation" on the part of Squatters on the territories, are denounced and repudiated as Anti-Democratic by the Pope, Cardinals, Bench of Bishops and High Priests and rulers of the Democratic Church; and that all persons calling themselves Democrats, and professing or preaching the heresies and humbugs aforesaid, are schismatics and apostates from the true faith. None but those who swallow the Immaculate Conception, known as the Dred Scott decision, are recognized as Democrats or will receive the right hand of party fellowship. Let all Democrats take heed and govern themselves accordingly.

A PLEA FOR CONNECTICUT.

The New York *Day Book*, a leading Democratic paper, accounts for the recent election in Connecticut on the hypothesis that the "Democracy of that State were defeated in consequence of a general concession that *slavery is an evil*." It also declares that "the Democratic party of Connecticut is a *humbug*," because it admits slavery to be an evil.

The Chicago *Herald* thinks that the *Day* good policy. It puts in an apology for "New England prejudice," and hopes that the Yankees, under the benign teachings of modern Democracy, will yet "conquer their prejudices" against the "divine institution," and come to regard slavery as a national blessing—a thing to be spread and fostered by the paternal care of the Federal Government. The *Herald* puts in a plea for the class of politicians known as "doughfaces," and says, so long as they are willing to do the dirty work of the slave breeders and obey their behests in all things, it is asking too much to make them profess to believe that slavery is a national blessing. We think so too. When a man is willing to crawl on his belly and eat dirt, it is crowding him a little too much to ask him to swear that the dirt is sugar, and that he really relishes it.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.

The repeated experiments in the manufacture of Iron in the Lake Superior country, though not now flattering in an economical point of view, have demonstrated that within a few years, all the country tributary to the lakes must depend upon the mines of that quarter to supply its inhabitants with the finer and more costly varieties of that metal. For railroad car-wheels and axles, and for whatever may require the greatest possible amount of strength, the Lake Superior Charcoal Iron must have the preference in all the manufacturing establishments of the country, to which it can be cheaply carried. Fortunately the virgin forests of the region in which the iron is found, will afford an almost inexhaustible supply of charcoal for furnace use. Were the ore no more valuable than that of the Missouri Iron Mountain, the abundant quantity and cheapness of charcoal adjacent to it, would compel iron-masters to give it the preference. Furnaces at Marquette and at one or two other points have been for some time in operation, and from the samples of metal which they produce, there can be no doubt, if economically managed, of their success.

We have long had a theory that what merely speculative pursuits have lost by the late revulsion, the solid interests of the country would finally gain. If that be correct, the progress of iron-manufacture in the Northwest will, in the next half dozen years, be unexampled. There is no field that will be sooner occupied and more profitably developed, than that of which we speak. Chicago has a double reason for wishing that our theory may be proved by events.

Defence of Ryan.

The following extract from a rosy speech of Hon. J. P. Ryan, of Indianapolis, is going the rounds of the Republican journals, provoking all sorts of comments:

"I give, in conclusion, as a sentiment, the bright and spotless administration of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. When thrones are scrambled and dynasties forgotten, it will stand the landmark of our country's history, rearing itself amid regal ruins and nations' disasters, a political pyramid in the solitude of Time, beneath whose shade kings shall moulder, and around whose summit *Eternity must play*."

We are inclined to Mr. Ryan's defence. He stole the ridiculous imagery from Phillips, the Irish orator, and the great master of *bombastic Mattheweisch* and balderdash. His excuse must be, not that he invented the stuff, but that Le Prigged it ready made. Could a better defence be offered?

The Detroit *Tribune*, with great irreverence, asks "what particular instrument Eternity will play on?" If it had not forgotten the sermon of our old friend, the Hard-Shell Baptist, the answer would have been easy. "A harp of a thousand strings," of course!

Destruction in Michigan.

It is found as the result of careful inquiry by the latest authorities that 180 out of 671 families in Montcalm County, Michigan, are in a state of destitution. The report of the Board of Supervisors says that "they are in such straitened and necessitous circumstances as to require aid beyond their own means to enable them to procure suitable food, and seed for spring crops." The Board proposes to borrow, and pledge the faith of the county for repayment, $4,000 for immediate use in relieving the wants of the distressed.

This is the second year in which this tale has been told of that county. Would it not be well for the starving, after the first full meal, to leave that barren locality?

☞ The Ohio canals are to be leased at public auction on the steps of the State House, on the 15th of August next, to the highest bidder, for a term of five years.

Judas and Jeab.

The Milwaukee *News* has abandoned Douglas to his fate. In an article accounting for the late defeat in Wisconsin, it declares its intention to oppose the "Judases who have betrayed Democracy with a kiss;" and the Joabs who have "stabbed it with a smile," though in which category it puts the Senator from Illinois, it does not deign to tell. Mr. Douglas is free to take his choice between the two factions which the *News* points out. Ten to one, that he goes with those who "smile."

National Era and Gov. Chase.

Dr. Bailey, of the *National Era*, states that his journal is not committed to the support of Mr. Seward for the Presidency. He is a friend of Gov. Chase, whom he knows to be "pure in private life; of incorruptible integrity, fair, firm, consistent, and able, in public life; remarkable for his administrative abilities, a sincere Anti-Slavery man, a genuine patriot, an elevated statesman, fit for the highest post of trust or honor in the gift of his country." At the same time, Dr. Bailey is not pledged to any particular candidate, but adheres to the Philadelphia platform, and favors the nomination of that "representative man" who will be found the strongest when the National Convention comes to meet.

Brigadier Dodge.

Brigadier General Augustus Cæsar Dodge, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid, has his own consolations. He is by special favor permitted to bring home the portraits of the King and Queen of Spain, which, by an act of special grace, their Majesties have had painted for his use. It is something, when turned out of the presence of the substance of royalty, to be permitted to carry away its shadow. These portraits are doubtless a tribute to the Brigadier's great military reputation. Great is the Brigadier!

The Douglas Organ on Slavery Extension.

The *Washington Statesman*, a Douglas and Pro-Slavery paper, published in Washington and edited by Rodger A. Pryor, advocates the Douglas dodge of non-intervention in the Territories, and supports it by the following considerations. Speaking of the recent establishment of slavery in New Mexico, he says:

"Could the most zealous propagandist of slavery desire any other result? And not only does slavery thus secure a firm foothold in the Territory of New Mexico—almost an empire in itself—but the position affords the South every facility of expansion in the very direction most inviting to its institutions. Not only are Arizona and Nevada destined to fall under the sway of the South, but contiguous States of Mexico will be subdued to the uses of slavery, when in the fullness of time they shall be released from the impotent grasp of the Central Government. The possession of New Mexico is indeed a splendid conquest for the Pro-Slavery party. They lost Kansas by the operation of the non-intervention principle; but under the same policy they have secured ample indemnity in a quarter where, instead of being a sickly exotic, slavery will take root in a congenial soil, and flourish of its own inherent vigor."

The Mysterious Death at Alton.

The death, under mysterious circumstances, of a young lady named Ann Delany, at Alton, a notice of which we published at the time, led to the arrest of young Leary, who was with her at the time. He was arrested on last Saturday and examined before a magistrate, but discharged, there being no evidence against him. On Sunday a stone weighing five or six pounds, and covered with blood, was found near the place where the supposed accident occurred. On its being applied to the head of the woman, it was found to fit exactly the broken skull, and this, with other circumstances developed, again led to the arrest of Leary on Monday; but the second examination resulted in his discharge. The matter is still enveloped in mystery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BENTON'S ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS—Tenth volume. Chicago: D. Appleton & Co., New York. C. Gilfert & Co.

The tenth volume of this invaluable work should have been noticed several days since. The period embraced in the volume before us, covers the last part of the Presidency of John Quincy Adams and the opening of that of Gen. Jackson. Matters of absorbing interest are discussed, and many of the principles were settled which will give direction to the progress of the country for all time to come. The subscribers for the work will at once call on Messrs. Griggs & Co. for this volume, and those who have not enriched their libraries with it should at once procure a set. Every man history of his country will find this in all respects the most comprehensive and convenient work extant.

County Seat of Kendall County.

The people of Kendall county, in this State, voted on Tuesday of last week, on the question of the removal of the county seat from Oswego to a more central location. The question was decided in favor of removal by some 600 majority. It now remains for the Board of Supervisors to decide whether the county seat shall be located at Yorkville, on the south bank of the Fox River, or at Bristol, opposite, on the north bank.

The Echo Prisoners.
(From the Charleston Mercury.)

The Circuit Court of the United States convened at eleven o'clock, yesterday, when *late* grand jurors were in attendance, and the full number of twenty-three were sworn in.

His Honor Judge Wayne charged them at length, and more especially upon the act of May, 1820, making the slave trade piracy. They retired a little after twelve o'clock. The witnesses in the Echo cases were called, and after some time spent in deliberation, two bills of indictment were found, one against the sixteen prisoners now in jail, and the other against the four sent to Africa on board of the Niagara.

It was mentioned, a few days since, that the prisoners were taken for trial to Columbia, at which place occured the first session of the District Court after their arrest. Then there was a decided feeling in opposition to the law; and the Grand Jury, to whom bills were submitted, failed to find them. A motion was then made for their discharge, which was pressed with great zeal, the argument upon which was published in the *Mercury* about a month ago. The motion was unsuccessful, however, and the prisoners were ordered back to Charleston for trial at the present term. The United States will not be represented by James Conner Esq., District Attorney, and the prisoners by L. W. Spratt and De Treville, Esqs., of Charleston, and Marcy Craig, Esq., of Columbia.

Key's Handkerchief.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1859.

The Sickles case, as usual, crowds the courtroom. The coroner was in the witness box this morning, and testified to the clothes of the deceased. The exhibition of those habiliments, faithful pictures of which have appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated, created quite a sensation; especially were all necks stretched forward when Mr. Brady asked Coroner Woodward if he had found a handkerchief on the person of Key; and more especially when that gentleman, after answering in the affirmative, fumbled for some time, and held up a small-sized white handkerchief with a purple border of about an inch wide. Since the days of Desdemona and the kerchief which Othello's mother received from an Egyptian, no life-stained piece of lunalin has created such a sensation, or flouted, or been waved into such unfortunate and indeed tragic interest. But for that handkerchief it is very probable Mr. Robert Ould would not be Prosecuting Attorney for this District, and very likely but for the piece of lace or linen first named, Daniel Sickles would have had her head happily pressed upon the bolster for many years, instead of coming to a sudden demise by being pressed under it. The holes in the coat, vest, and pantaloons, were exhibited by the coroner, who, as he stood in the box fumbling with the garments, while commendably tenacious of occasionally holding up one, and giving the necessary descriptions, looked, at a distance—let it be said with due respect to our coroner—like an old-clothing auctioneer in a dingy shamble in Chatham street, New York, or North Second, in your city.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Death of Chief Justice Whiton of Wisconsin.

[From the Milwaukie Sentinel.]

We learn with unfeigned regret that EDWARD V. WHITON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, died at his residence in Janesville, about noon, yesterday. This intelligence will be received throughout the length and breadth of Wisconsin with profound sorrow, for so man in the State more fully, or more deservedly enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Judge Whiton was a native of Massachusetts and emigrated to this western Territory in 1835, being among the earliest of our Wisconsin Pioneers. Engaging in the practice of the Law, he soon attained a prominent rank at the Bar, and was called by his fellow-citizens to frequent places of public trust. When Wisconsin adopted a State Constitution, Judge Whiton was selected Circuit Judge for the First Circuit; and upon the adoption of the separate Supreme Court system, he was chosen Chief Justice by a majority even larger than his first assent. To this distinguished post he was re-elected by a largely increased majority in 1857, and he died in the prime which the people had cast upon his shoulders.

Judge Whiton was a lawyer of sound judgment, extensive practice and much reading; a Judge of clear mind, firm purpose and inflexible integrity; a loyal citizen, a fast friend and an honest man. In all the relations of life, public and private, his character was above reproach. He had no enemies, but a host of attached and admiring friends. He died in the 55th year of his age, and leaves behind him the memory of long and faithful public service, of steadfast devotion to principle; of exemplary character, and of a worthy life well spent HE. His remains fill "the grave of an honest lawyer

——type of every virtue of nature and culture."

His funeral will take place on Friday, at half past 2 P. M.

Reasonable Apprehension.

A correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times* tells of a gentleman who refused to accompany his friend across the Continent, for fear the passengers should vote the captain of the ferry-boat a service of plate, and he should be called upon to contribute.

AFFAIRS IN MICHIGAN.

Condition of the Democracy—Ex-Senator Stuart in Washington, waiting for some thing to turn up—John at the Expense of Senator Bingham.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ANN ARBOR, April 11, 1859.

It seems as if the very heavens sympathized with the misfortunes and defeats of our Locofoco friends, as they have been overcast and gloomy and weeping continued showers from the day of election to the present. Poor, helpless, godless, soulless party!—a dreary, cheerless existence is before it in this State. Nothing to inspire it with renewed vigor, or to animate it with hope and courage for other battles, except now and then a post office, or some other little federal appointment.

The "Democracy" are at the lowest ebb of despondency in this State. If mourners could be found for the funeral, I honestly believe the surviving portions of it would commit suicide. Even their Milesian allies threaten to abandon them.

Ex-Senator Stuart has not yet returned home. He is still in Washington, Micawber-like "waiting for something to turn up." Rumor has it that he is trying to get O'Flynn, the Detroit Postmaster, removed; but how much truth there is in this report I cannot say; I incline to the opinion that he is looking after *place and profit*. He has smelled of the fleshpots of Egypt, and found it a *very pleasant savor*. Fat offices have irresistable charms for him, and his only hope now is with the President, who, it is said, has promised to "take care of him" for the course which he took last fall, at the Democratic State Convention, immediately *after* his nomination by that body as a candidate for the Governorship, in forcing the party in this State on to a cut and cut Administration platform, by an unexpected, unlooked for speech, endorsing the entire policy of Mr. Buchanan. It struck the Convention like a thunderbolt, but the Anti-Lecompton members who were loudest in pressing Mr. S. for the nomination, had to "grin and bear it!" Mr. Stuart now asks his reward, and will probably get it.

Speaking of Senators, *a la coue pauu*, reminds me of an incident that occurred at a Senatorial election in this State. The contest for the nomination in the caucus of the predominant party had been warm and animated. Senator H——, who represented a brace of flourishing counties in the western part of the State, had "led off" in his usual vigorous style for a favorite candidate, who was finally defeated for the nomination. He submitted, but with an occasional growl, spiced with rather strong expletives. The next day the Senate and House met in joint convention for the election. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity with ladies and gentlemen, among the former of whom I noticed the amiable Mrs. B——, the wife of the successful candidate. The Secretary commenced calling the roll, and the members voting for the caucus nominee by a yea or a nay vote. On calling the name of Senator H——, he responded, "Mr. Secretary, I *believe* I vote *No!*"

Mrs. B—— left the incorrigable Senator, declaring that he was always on the wrong side of everything, and so obstinate and contrary in his opinions that he would open his window and tell the watchman he lied, when he called the hour of night.

A charter election for village officers is held here to-day. The Republicans are confident of having a large majority. CAPEL LOFT.

Seed Wheat and Potatoes.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The statement of some careful observer has found its way into the papers recently, to the effect that the quality of wheat through out the country is deteriorating, and that, in the aggregate, the crop in the wheat growing States is each year inferior in quality to that of the year preceding. So far as my own observations go this is true—it is also the opinion of some of the most scientific and careful farmers I have met.

Taking it for granted then, that this is true, the question arises, how can the wheat be restored to its original quality and standard? I hope that our best practical agriculturists will give the benefit of their experiments, and in due time let the public know the result. I have a plan to propose which I have every reason to believe will accomplish the object. It is this: Plant the wheat in rows about eight or ten inches broad, and not quite so thick as it is usually sown, leaving a space of from fifteen to twenty inches between the rows. If plaster is used as a fertilizer, it should be applied at about the same time that the wheat is put in—if in the fall, for winter wheat, so much the better—as it requires some months for the plaster to so decompose as to be of its utmost utility. In the spring, as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently dry, a stout iron hoe should be used on the rows to loosen and mellow the earth about the roots of the wheat, while the space between the rows can be easily worked with the hoe or cultivator as often as is necessary.

By following this plan for two or three successive years the result will be surprising. The first year will see an additional length to the head of nearly one-half over that raised in the ordinary mode, and the berry will be vastly improved in quality and size. The second year will see a still further improvement. The rows can be kept entirely clear of chess, cockle and other foul stuff, while the spaces between them will admit the rays of the sun, which, in the opinion of many, will greatly facilitate its growth.

This is a laborious process, but I believe that the farmer who tries it faithfully will be amply rewarded. He will get a larger quantity to the acre than he can by any other mode of culture, and of a quality that cannot fail to bring a high premium in the market for seed. There is no farmer in the State but what can raise his seed wheat in this manner, and always have it of the best and purest quality.

Now about Potatoes. The quality of this great staple has become so inferior in this State, as a general thing, as to be almost worthless for seed or for use. I have seen basket after basket of potatoes offered in the market that would puzzle the most experienced to ascertain what variety predominated. It seems as though Nehasnockes, Pink-eyes, Junes, Carters, and almost every other known and unknown variety had been planted together, and traces of each of the original stock found in every single potato. It is a well known fact that the different varieties of potatoes will mix when planted side by side—quite as much so as corn. The result is, the production of an almost worthless stock. This is the case very generally now, in this State.

Let the farmers of Illinois get a pure variety of seed from some other State, Michigan for instance, and plant their several varieties in different fields. A change of seed from one locality to another has often proved beneficial, and it is held by experienced producers to be essential to continued healthy crops. Plant the White Nehasnockes, Pink-eyes and Junes. They are favorites in the market, and will always bring the highest prices.

A hint on planting, and I close. Potatoes should be planted sufficiently deep to be in a soil that is always moist—deep enough to be protected from the scorching, blistering rays of a July and August sun. They are also less liable to the "drowned out" and suffer by every heavy rain—consequently less apt to rot and decay.

CREBAL.

En Route for Pike's Peak.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 8, 1859.

I have just returned from a flying (horseback) visit to the Chicago *corral*, which I briefly mentioned in my last. The party consists of seventeen, divided into four masses, the whole under the captainship of Jas. M. Lowe, who I have no doubt will put them through to the Peak in fine style. The Company consists as follows:

Mess 1.—Jas. M. Lowe, Chas. C. Fell, W. F. Strong. Mess 2.—Lonzo Torrey, Tom Collins, Charley Meyers, John Campbell, J. C. Gaylord. Mess 3.—Dan. Meyers, H. Andrews, E. Doty, Sent. To this distinguished post he was re-elected by a largely increased majority in 1857, and he died in the prime which the people had cast upon his shoulders.

Mess 4.—J. D. Ross and H. Feel. They have been encamped near the railroad depot, about one mile from the city, during the past week, whence they take up their march per ferry for the neighborhood of Belmont—a town in Kansas, about four miles distant—to-day, so as to be in readiness to start for the mines about the 20th. They are well equipped, in fine spirits, and ready for anything that turns up, "rocks" included.

With the favorable change in the weather which took place yesterday, we have a decided increase in the number of arrivals. St. Joe presents quite a San Francisco or Melbourne appearance. Every house is full to suffocation, and the cry is, "Still they come." Hotel keepers and merchants are reaping a richer harvest, I ween, than many of the parties ever will at the "diggins." You can form some idea of the large emigration from the following, taken from the register of the Belmont ferry-boat, of the business done by it between the two points for one single week:

No. of wagons ferried	167
" " horses "	1,000
" " mules "	60
" " persons "	1,000
Receipts for the week	$1,000.00

Yours, CHIN-ESE.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly of Canada "for the protection of spendthrifts, and the custody and disposal of their real estate and personal property."

—John Mitchel's paper, the *Citizen*, draws this moral from the result of the recent slave case in Philadelphia, that "no slave owner will ever more recover a runaway or stolen negro, from any place north of Mason and Dixon's line."

—The Commissioners of Police of Cincinnati, appointed under an act passed a month ago, have resigned their offices on the ground that to retain them would lead to a contest on the constitutionality of the law, and a collision with the authority of the Mayor.

—The New Orleans *True Delta*, discussing the chief legislation of some of the Southern States, and the disposition in Louisiana to imitate it, in regard to free negroes, says: "There is a large native resident population, correct in their general deportment, honorable in their intercourse with society, and free from reproach so far as the laws are concerned, not surpassed in the inoffensiveness of their lives by any equal number of persons in any place, North or South."

—The Ann Arbor (Michigan) *Argus* declares that it has no disposition to spread out the chattering returns of the late election in that State. "They are," it says, "decidedly too black for us to derive any comfort from so doing. The Quakers didn't vote,' and the Republicans had it all their own way, electing Martin by from 19,000 to 15,000 majority."

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

RETURNING.—The Dubuque *Sun* says that three Pike's Peak teams from Grant County, Wis., crossed over the river to Dunleith on Thursday, on their way home, having encountered the elephant on the prairies of Iowa.

GOING.—We learn by a friend from Iowa City, that during the twenty-four hours ending Friday morning, forty-seven emigrant wagons passed over the bridge at that city, on their way to Pike's Peak. The mule teams appeared to be making the best time. Our informant passed with his mule team, nearly twenty ox teams between here and Iowa City.—*Davenport Gazette.*

THERE.—A letter, published in the Rock Island *Argus*, from a Mr. Jackson, now at the mines, to his father in Henry Co., Ill. has the follow ing paragraph:

In Arrapahoe County there are from eight to twelve hundred devils like myself, hunting gold, but not finding any. At present we are preparing to skin the spring emigration, which is to be done by disposing of town sites and bad whisky.

HEAVY MASS OF COPPER.—The Ontonagon *Miner* says:

"At the bottom of No. 5 shaft, in the National mine, they have a mass, of which some notices have been given previously, which is now stripped for 27 feet in height, and 26 feet in length on the level. It is still going down and east and west —the edges being nowhere encountered. Except at its top, where it shows from 12 to 16 inches in thickness. It is estimated to contain at least 100 tons."

A RICH BURGLAR.—At Galesburg, on Friday night last, a man named Van Blarcom was arrested by an officer who had been on the watch for two nights, for breaking into a hardware store and attempting to carry off a keg of nails. Van Blarcom is, it is said, the owner of two good farms valued at ten thousand dollars, and of other property in the vicinity of Galesburg.

CONVENT CASE.—A regularly elected and duly authorized Justice of the Peace, in Brown Co., Ohio, named Andrew C. H. Cotterill, is now confined in the jail of the county, having been consigned to durance by another Justice named Bell, in default of finding security to keep the peace, consisted in C. saying to W. in Court, "You behave yourself, or I will take you by the throat."

A RUNAWAY MAYOR.—Another name is added to the list of the "absquatulated." B. B. Dillon, formerly of the Franklin House—still later a horse-dealer of the "deepest dye"—and withal holding the important office of Mayor of West Liberty, has departed to unknown regions, there to eke out the remainder of his existence on other people's money. Two of our citizens, who into whose pockets he was pretty deep, started on the next train in pursuit, but pursuit was in vain. They went as far as Cincinnati, where they ascertained that he had "gulled" people worse than here at home. His debts in this place are numerous, although chiefly small. It is supposed that he went to Kansas, and we expect that we shall next hear of him as being either a Congressman or Governor of that benighted Territory. He certainly is capable of filling either office in creditable style.—*Muscatine (O.) Press.*

BOURBON MONTHLY SALES.—Monday was a pleasant day, and a good number of persons were in town. Stock commanded good prices. Horses sold at from $30 to $200; cattle (two years old) at from $25.50 to $35.55; and as for mules, we could not learn the prices, although several lots were sold.—*Paris Flag, 7th.*

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.—A number of citizens at Oberlin, have been successfully sold by a fellow named Shipp, Dr. Dexter, who claimed to be the agent of Appleton & Co., and other publishers of various publications. Some forty to sixty dollars slipped from the pockets of professors, students and citizens before the game was arrested by arresting Dexter and sending him to Elyria Jail on the charge of obtaining money on false pretences.

SPRING WHEAT.—We hear with regret that much of the wheat that has been sown this spring, is rotting in the ground. The cold, disagreeable weather, has prevented it from growing, and we fear that much of it will not be, therefore it will sprout and take root.—*Rock Island Argus.*

DRED OF A TRAIN.—On Saturday a man with tickets for Chicago got on the cars of the Bellefontaine Road at Crestline, who had immediately before been affected with bleeding at the lungs. At Galion an effort was made to persuade him to get off the train and go to a hotel, but he obstinately refused, although the blood was leaving his lungs so fast as to almost suffocate him. Conductor Wyland placed him in as comfortable a position as he was able to do, and moved on with his train. The bleeding continued freely, and attention was shown the suffering man every few moments. About half way between Galion and Marion some one on the train approached him for the purpose of affording what relief and comfort there was in command, and discovered him to be dead. He had died unobserved, and without struggles or a single groan. At Marion the body was taken from the train and buried.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Sorrows of a Pro-Slavery Journal.

The (Philadelphia) *Pennsylvanian* is very indignant and very sorry that Daniel Webster was declared a free man by Commissioner Longworth last week. It thinks that Philadelphia may yet regret that it suffered such fanaticism. The question is not one of humanity or of law, but of dry goods and other merchandise. It pathetically exclaims:

"We are not the solitary ones of whom Southern men can buy. That should never be forgotten. Nevertheless, we find many prominent in their connections with the South, fostering and aiding the Abolition press in propagating ideas fatal to our mutual interrest and to the existence of the Union. Therefore let this painful error of a mistaken judgement be the occasion of our fellow-citizens to awake and look straight at the disastrous consequences which certainly must exist, if we allow this fanaticism to grow stronger and to separate the natural union of the mutual producers and consumers."

Oh, the City of Brotherly Love! Oh, the Hall of the Declaration of Independence! Oh, the Bell that proclaimed "Liberty throughout the land, and all the inhabitants thereof!" Oh, the Dry Goods and Notions! Oh, Daniel Webster, of 1850! and oh, Daniel Webster of 1859!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From Lake Superior.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

We have one or two more letters dates from this town, to the 23d. Nothing now prevents the resumption of lake navigation except the ice in St. Mary's River, which is said to be much less thick and firm than it usually is, at this season.

The Lake freight, of upwards of 20,000 tons of ore for early delivery, has been contracted for already by consumers below. A fleet of vessels will doubtless be on hand as soon as they can get there, and an active business will be opened.

Eighty new freight cars are being constructed at the machine shop of the Bay de Noquet and Marquette R. R. Co., except the wheels and springs, is manufactured at Marquette. The wheels and other necessary castings, are made at M. Buchanley's foundry, and the axles are forged out by Mr. Gay, at Phelps & Co.'s Iron Works. The machinery for fitting the wheels, and axles has also been made complete in the R. R. machine shop during the winter, and answers the purpose excellently.

Smith O'Brien's Prejudices.

The *Independent Sunth* (Griffin, Ga.,) in giving an account of the visit of Mr. Smith O'Brien to that place, says that

"He expressed dissent from his friend John Mitchel's positions upon the African slave-trade and Union questions. Mr. O'B's opinions upon these subjects may be influenced by old country prejudices."

John Mitchell's paper, *The Citizen* thereupon, is disposed to pardon much to Mr. O'Brien's ignorance and inexperience, but thinks that "if he stay much longer in the country he must see that it is not loaded to buy slaves in Africa, (the Virginia ones being too dear), and that the Union has become a mischevious imposture."

It is to be hoped that the well-stocked Alabama plantation are among the things "far off unattained and dim," to the patriotic Mitchel, without any marked reduction in the price of "niggers."

Reported General Revolt in Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The daily *Sun* (filibuster organ) this morning raised the free flag of Cuba, under the impression that island is in the midst of a general revolt, if not already in the hands of the "patriots." The *Sun* says a band of Cuban patriots sailed from this port in the latter part of March, with arms and ammunition, and most of them are young men, sons of the leading men of the Island, and all determined to free their native soil, or die in the attempt. Their landing was to be the signal for the revolt to the patriots already on the Island. The first day of April was the day fixed upon.

A HARD HIT.—The Albany *Evening Journal* says that under its new prospectus, the name of the Washington *Union* is to be changed to the *Constitution*. This, adds the *Journal*, is after the fashion of pirates, who hoist the flag of the nation they mean to plunder. Under its former title, the paper has done its best to distract and divide the Union, and under the latter, we suppose, it will pervert and assail the Constitution

Fruit Prospects at Alton.

We copied a statement from the St. Louis *Republican* two or three days ago, to the effect that the late frosts had destroyed the entire prospect for a peach crop in the vicinity of Alton. The people of Chicago, who get their finest peaches from Alton, will be gratified to learn by the following item in the Alton *Democrat*, of the 9th inst., that the statement was incorrect:

"We were present at an examination of our fruit-trees, last evening, in Bunkerhorn. Branch, on a young and thrifty peach tree, from six peaches were collected, three of them of budded varieties and three of seedlings. We found that nearly every bud, or red bloom whose leaves were yet unfolded on the day of the late storm, is now alive. We further ascertained that the blossoms of the seedling trees were also mainly uninjured, and that these trees will yield well, with no further frosts. The buds on the choicer trees we found to be quite plenty—perhaps one-fourth as many as there were blossoms. If these all live, as they now promise, the trees in this orchard will bear at least an excellent half crop. The examination was much more encouraging than we anticipated. The early apples and cherries in this orchard were found to be uninjured, and the trees being full of buds.

(From the Jonesboro Gazette, 9th.)

THE PEACH CROP.—"Cauld winter, lingering on the lap o' spring," has at last laid his icy hands on our fruit, and we fear it is numbered among the things that were. Tuesday night was very cold, and Wednesday morning old Jack Frost had paid the peaches in all his low grounds a visit, and "nipped them in the bud." We still hope on the high farms will be found plenty of this delicious fruit. The frost has spared us the apples, pears and cherries, for which we feel grateful.

Robberies at St. Louis.

[From the Missouri Democrat 11th.]

A Mr. State, of Washington C., Ill., on Saturday morning last drew from the United States Savings Institution, $2,400 in currency, $600 of which he placed in the breast pocket of his coat and the rest in one of the pockets of his pants. While absorbed in attending to other business in various crowded localities, he was several times jostled without particularly noticing it. On reaching his lodgings he found that the $2,000 package had been taken from his person.

On Saturday Mr. Ben. B. Hallory, who had in charge the family of Napoleon Byrne, of New Madrid, was robbed of $2,000 on the steamer Ben. Lewis.

Dry Goods and Carpets.

P. PALMER & CO.

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

WHOLESALE

DRY-GOODS

—AND—

CARPETS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE.

(for Cash.)

At Less Prices than can be found Elsewhere in Chicago.

SHEETINGS, SILKS,
SHIRTINGS, SHAWLS,
PRINTS, DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LAWNS, DELAINES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.

Also, at Retail,

CARPETS.

Curtain Goods, Oil Cloths,
Mattresses, Matting,
Bedding, Rugs,
Blankets, Druggets, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 pcs. ENGLISH

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

VELVET CARPETS,

Tapestry Carpets,

Three-ply Carpets,

Ingrain Carpets

AT RETAIL

At Less Prices than can be Purchased Elsewhere in Chicago.

P. Palmer & Co.

150 - - - Lake-st. - - - 150

$100,000 WORTH OF

DRY GOODS

In Choicest Styles and Qualities,

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

Which are offered

AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

apr12 No. 150 Lake street.

T. B. CARTER

IS DAILY RECEIVING

ELEGANT SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
PRINTED ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
FRENCH PRINTS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

135 Lake street.

SPRING TRADE. - - - 1859

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

135 Lake Street,

Are now prepared to exhibit a large variety of New and Desirable

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Brocade Silks, Magnificent Styles,
Valentias, Poil de Chevres,
Printed Barages, Chalines, de Laines,
Embroideries, Laces,
French, English and American Prints and Brilliants.

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.

And in fact everything that is New and Desirable in the line of FANCY GOODS, and the most complete stock of DOMESTICS.

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

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Boston

Dry Goods.

PER LAST STEAMER

WE WILL EXHIBIT,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 21th,

ONE OF THE

Largest and Choicest Assortments

IN THE UNITED STATES OF

Super Silk Robes,
Pure and Lyons Dress silks,
Fine Apple Robes "A Volante,"
Organdy Robes "A la Pape,"
Paris Printed Organdies,
New Styles Paris Dress Goods.
Laces and Embroideries,

And many very scarce styles of Goods.

CONFINED TO US

That Cannot be Replaced this Season.

We have now in store, incomparably the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK

OF

General Dry Goods

WEST OF NEW YORK.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

MAMMOTH STORE,

mh26 c20 167 and 169 Lake street.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

BEAUTIFUL CHINA

AT THE

French China Emporium

—OF—

A. JAEGER & CO.,

No. 103 . . . Lake Street . . . No. 103

(Between Clark and Dearborn.)

Richly Decorated, Gilded and Plain White

CHINA,

In great variety.

FINE DOUBLE SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL BOHEMIAN CUT GLASSWARE,
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES AND VASES,
FINE IVORY AND COMMON CUTLERY,

AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF

White Granite Ware,

COMMON CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

that was ever brought to this city,

For Families and Hotels,

Is to be found, at LOWER PRICES than at any other house in the city, at the

FRENCH CHINA EMPORIUM OF

A. Jaeger & Co.,

103 LAKE STREET, between Clark and Dearborn.

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LOOK SHARP for the CHEAP STORE.

245 Lake Street.

Crockery, Glass, China,

Are selling lower than ever offered in this city. We wish to REDUCE OUR STOCK as much as possible, as our stand which is now receiving, and offer GREAT BARGAINS. Our stock is large, well assorted, and, we will add, of the best quality as evidence of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

PACKARD & BULL,

mh26 c245 245 Lake street.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE.—For Sale: A FIRST CLASS DWELLING HOUSE, on the North Side, front on St. James Park. Lot, 50 by 150 feet. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL LOTS on the Lake Shore near Lake View.

AN IMPROVED AND CULTIVATED FARM of 320 acres, in Lake County, near Lake

Medicines, &c.

U WILL FIND ALL

Patent Medicines

OLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,

194 Lake Street.

THE GREAT WESTERN

OLESALE AND RETAIL

PATENT

EDICINE DEPOT.

☞ If you want a Remedy for Cough & Co's

☞ If you want a ready to use! See al. etc. BOLLES, SMITH & CO,

you want a Fever ., go to SMITH & CO..

☞ If you want a Hair Restoring or Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO, 194 Lake-st.

you want a Rheumatism, go to SMITH & Co.,

☞ If you want a remedy for Piles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 194 Lake-st.

you want a Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill, go to B. S. & Co.'s, 194 Lake street.

you want a Pain Killer, Extractor, go to SMITH & CO.,

☞ If you want some Tonic Bitters or Substitute for Quinine, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 194 Lake street.

Dupotet's Clark's Remedy's Female Pills, BOLLES, SMITH & Co., Lake street.

☞ For Cough Candies or Pulmonic Wafers, go to 194 Lake-st., BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

r a Powder, Plaster or for the Tooth, go to LES, SMITH & CO., -st.

☞ For a Liver and Dyspepsia Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

Vermifuge and Dysentery Remedy, go to 194 BOLLES, SMITH Lake-st.

☞ For Strengthening Plasters of all kinds, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

a Remedy for All BOLLES, SMITH

☞ For a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

Pulmonary Syrup, Breast Tonic, Vegetable Articles go to LES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ For Hand-Kerchief Extracts and Perfumery, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

for Trusses, Shoulder and Abdominal Supporters. They are agents for the manufacturers and will how prices. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

HE LIVER INVIGORATOR.

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

mpounded Entirely from Gums,

of the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness and unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic.

A few bottles will cure Liver Complaint, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious nature. It operates mildly, yet thoroughly, and thousands are daily testifying to its wonderful virtues.

All who are Using it are giving the Unanimous Testimony in Favor

Of Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTL.

Dr. Sanford, No. 3 Bond street, New York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st., and FARNESTOCK & DAVIS, 115 Randolph street.

jy21-a300-1y

DR. G. J. LEEDS'

QUININE SUBSTITUTE,

Or, Nerve Tonic,

WILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE,

Also, Yellow, Chagres and Panama Fevers can often be prevented by the use of the Invigorator. This remedy is from a very celebrated Physician after thirty-five years experience in Hospitals and private practice. It has been used and tested in all sections of the country during the last six years with the most wonderful success in the Western and Southwestern country, where Fever and Ague prevail, it has accomplished much by curing the disease, as well as renovating and recuperating the system already shattered by the use of Quinine, Mercury and Opium, and is soon free from the effects of the deadly nostrums, such as are daily being forced upon the unsuspecting people. From the unexceptionable character of the disease I recommend and guarantee this remedy as a perfect Tonic. To Physicians and Druggists, I would say the words of the well known Captain John H. Monson, now of a Liverpool Packet Ship, and many years in the Southern and South American Coasting trade. "I would as soon think of starting on a voyage without a compass as without the Quinine Substitute."

J. H. HAZARD, Proprietor,
125 Maiden Lane, New York.

Pelton, Robinson & Bradley,
Wholesale Agents, 15 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
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STOMACH BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by E. T. WATKINS & CO., 30 State street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 146 and 148 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 71 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by SARGENT & TISLEY, 160 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. E. S. FULLER & CO., 37 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by BOCKER, INNIS & CO., 35 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by L. READ & CO., 81 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by O. P. FULLER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Have, for their Tonic and other Medical Virtues, become so celebrated and popular, that unprincipled parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to prevent deception we refer purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors.

Hostetter & Smith,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy27-d27-6m

A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT REMEDY

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM

MALARIA;

Particularly Fever and Ague.

Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from that condition of the blood so universally produced by the malaria and fogs of the West, should be eradicated promptly. Hesitation, Fevers, and, indeed, all diseases arising from a bilious condition of the system. The Ingredients are all vegetable, and perfectly harmless in their effects, and perfectly certain to cure. Reader, if you desire to save money and time, and get your health, take it at once, instead of those things which only palliate while they do not cure.

MILTON, IND., Feb. 19, 1857.

MESSRS. S. E. MANN & CO.—Gentlemen: I have used your Ague Balsam superior to any remedy in our market for the permanent cure of all malarious diseases, and unhesitatingly pronounced it as worthy that great name it has wherever used.

Very truly yours, RICHARD & THOMAS.

To the sufferers of chills, fever and ague, I confidently suggest the trying. Having suffered severely myself from Dr. Mann's Ague Balsam in the variety for the past three years, I can say with truthfulness that it will cure in virtues as an antidote. I have frequently used it in my family with perfect success, and from my intimate knowledge of the compound I recommend it to the afflicted.

Yours truly, E. HENDRICK, M. D.

MESSRS. S. E. MANN & CO.—Gentlemen: Having sold your Ague Balsam for the last three years to several of the first in the vicinity, and cheerfully chancelling its effects, we feel ourselves safe in saying that for chills and fever and ague and bilious fever, we will cheerfully give credit, fever and ague without it.

Yours truly, HAMAN & KEARNS, Druggists.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 12, 1854.

DR. MANN—Dear Sir: I have used your Ague Balsam in my family for the last two years, and find it a safe and speedy remedy. It is in great demand, and I may at truly say that it gives entire satisfaction.

Yours truly, LYTLE, Physician and Druggist.

CRESTON, Michigan, June 18, 1856.

MESSRS. S. E. MANN & CO.—Gentlemen: I have to say that your Ague Balsam has been completely successful in the cure of Chills and Fever, Ague, and Bilious Fever, wherever used by me. I have used it for three years, and have found it a safe and speedy remedy. I have never had one case that it failed to cure entirely. I have used it in my family for the last two

BY TELEGRAPH.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The interest in the trial of Sickles seems to be on the increase, and is now the absorbing topic of conversation in this community to-day as it was on the day of the homicide at Madison Place. It is the topic of conversation in every court room, or private house. The thrilling scene which transpired yesterday, when the wounds of Mr. Sickles were exposed to the Court and witnesses of Robert J. Walker, and when his emotions so completely overpowered him as to render his removal by the Court necessary, appealed in the most pathetic and eloquent manner to the sympathies of all. There was hardly a dry eye in the Court, and certainly not a heart remained unaffected. This scene, the confession of the faithless wife, and the descriptions given of the manner in which Mr. Sickles behaved when the sp ke was forced itself upon his mind, have won for him the sympathy of the whole community. His counsel might, with the utmost confidence, submit the case to the jury without another word of testimony or a word of summing up.

This moment the doors were opened, this morning, the crowd rushed in and filled up the space assigned for spectators.

The testimony of the lawyers and others, and are making considerable comment by the absurdity of the statements and the absence of similitude in some of these, and the persons and things described.

Shortly after, Mr. Sickles was conducted to his seat. He appeared to have recovered his usual composure, though his face was marked with the lines of recent sorrow and suffering. The counsel for the defence, Brady and Stanton, occupied chairs in front of the clerk and counsel with Mr. S. occasionally.

Many of the jurors have been called, and are still having answered to their names, Mr. Carlisle proceeded to argue against the inadmissibility of the confession of the wife.

On Tuesday, April 18.—Judge Crawford decided that he can see no difference between evidence going to show the innocence of the accused and that to show that his mind was disturbed. The declarations of a wife or a husband stand on the same footing as if testimony was offered as to what the Court was clearly of the opinion that the statement is not evidence, holding that it would have a deleterious effect upon the rights of husband and wife. The statement of Mrs. S. is therefore rejected.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13.—The Democratic State Rights Convention met this A. M. The attendance was very large. Alex. McKinney presiding.

Hon. Jno. Hickman made a speech an hour long, in which he said, Those who talk of conservatism, compromise, and moderation are the self-constituted oracles of the Democratic party. can have but a feeble appreciation of the real condition of things. Let this truth be made manifest—that there is an irrepressible antagonism between freedom and slavery. The struggle between them is not just begun and is going on. In our midst. We have acted long and patiently, and long, and longer forbearance with the South would cease to be virtuous, but becomes base and criminal. The North rights party hold in abeyance, truly, yet we will save them by rally or fire and blood if need be. We will resist the aggression on the rights of the North, but not her constitutional guarantees, and will force a plain, distinct, unequivocal recognition of the rightful claims of the North—nothing more and nothing less.

Buchanan, usurpation has been accomplished, which saps at the very foundation of our political structure. Mr. Buchanan has demanded the absorption of the powers of Congress into those of the Executive, to carry out his treachery. He has assailed the representatives of the people, bribed the venal, rewarded the aspiring, alarmed the timid, and deceived the honest. Monstrously, however, when the recommendations of the President were thought to favor the manufacturing States—when the majority of a new Tariff bill was suggested—when the so-called Democratic members of the House, even the Cabinet officers, rallied for a Tariff—then the opposition—it was all right, and rebellion became loyalty; and yet Pennsylvanians can see nothing wrong in all this. Gentlemen, Democrats never clanked upon the limbs of beings more servile. Sir, I go further, upon the administration platform, the same cause by which we here reached a point of national insolvency and reckless prodigality in the expenditure of the public money and the prevailing vice in the departments of the government is, referred to the Van Buren administration, when the expenditures of the government were $37,000,000. This has proceeded to be very extravagant, but nothing to compare with the present time, when the expenses were $100,000,000.

He then alluded to the Navy Yards, all crowded with supernumeraries, while the expenses of the Post Office were greatly augmented. These proceedings, which he characterized as outrageous, were endorsed as genuine by a Convention purporting to represent the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. He then charged that Mr. Buchanan and his cohorts were incompetent, and concluded amid overwhelming applause.

His address was quite lengthy, and produced considerable effect.

Mrs. Sickles' Confession.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following confession of Mrs. Sickles was submitted by the counsel for the defence:

I have been in a house on Fifteenth street with Mr. Key, how many times I don't know. Once by the house belongs to a colored man. I cannot say. Whenever I remember going there the latter part of January; have been in the house with Mr. Key; usually staid an hour or more. Once was in bed in the second story.

Key said is usual for a wicked woman; the intercourse commenced this winter when I came to Washington. Key called on me; I received him in an improper kind; have met half a dozen times at different hours of the day, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. We would on Friday mornings when we met in the street bow to parties; never would speak to him when we met at home; I knew him well; he did not like me to speak to him; did not see him Key for some time after I got acquainted—he told me he had a house as a place where he and I could meet; I agreed to it. Had nothing to eat or drink there; the rent was furnished by a wood Mr. Key. Key generally goes home first; walked there by four times; I do not think more than there on Wednesday last between 2 and 3 o'clock; I met there since; was at Mrs. Hoover's; Mr. Key took and left her there at my request; from there I went to Fifteenth street and Key; from there to the wash woman's; immediately after Mr. Key left Laura in the house, I met him at Fifteenth street; went in by the back gate; went into the same bedroom; there an improper intercourse. was had; I undressed myself, Mr. Key undressed himself; this occasion on Wednesday, 23d of Feb., 1859. Mr. Key has kissed me in this house a number of times; I do not deny that we have had intercourse in house last spring, a year ago, in the parlor, on a sofa; Mr. Key was sometimes out of town, and sometimes in the Capitol—I think the intimacy commenced in April or May, 1858; I do not think it safe to meet him in the house. There were servants who might suspect something. As a general thing I dressed with the woman; plaid dress and velvet hat, trimmed with black velvet. Have worn a black silk dress, also a plaid silk dress, bluish-green stripe, trimmed with lace, and a black velvet shawl, trimmed with fringe. On Wednesday I had on my brown dress, or plaid, and white woman dress, beaver hat and velvet shawl. I arranged with key to go in the back way after leaving Laura at Mr. Hoover's. I saw no one at Mr. Douglas'. The arrangement to meet at Mr. Douglas' was either made in the street or at Mr. Douglas', as he would be less likely to be seen. The house is on 15th street, between H and I streets. I left home with the child of the way. Arranged the interview for Wednesday in the street, I think on Monday. I went to Fifteenth street. Mr. Key and I undressed the same room, undressed myself, and we went also to bed together. Mr. Key has ridden in my carriage and has called at his house when Mr. Sickles' knowledge, and after I had been told not to do so, and against Mr. S.'s wishes.

(Signed,) TERESA BAGIOLI.

The statement, written by myself, without any inducements held out by Mr. Sickles of forgiveness or reward, and without any menace from him. This I have written with my own hand, and signed my name in the house with the child.

(Signed,) TERESA BAGIOLI.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1859.

General News.

The Star, April 18.—The steamship Persia arrived at N-w-y-rk with 165 passengers and $191,000 in specie. The following also left for Glasgow with $46 passengers:

The libel suit of Forrest, against N. P. Willis, has been settled. $500 damages against Willis.

The Star of the West arrived at 54 P. M. with California mails of March 26th, and over $1,000,000 in specie. There is no news from Chihuahua or South America.

The frigate Merrimac was at Panama.

The Golden Age had left Realjo for San Francisco.

Lieut. Strain was to leave for Panama on the Golden Age.

The Sumpter had reached Realjo that the Cass and Lancaster were at Panama.

The Wyandotte had left Realjo for Panama